

Year after year I have urged him to get back to his chalk work. We had even talked of producing a chalk atlas together. I am glad to say that his interest in geology was so far revived that only six weeks before he died, when I was about to visit him, he wrote to me that he was ill but had finished a paper on the serpulids and I hear also one on "The Great Chalk Sea," which he probably, of all men, was the most competent to picture. He had been in bad health but would not give in until the papers were written and told his medical adviser, his former partner, that he had waited to send for him until they were finished. The act was characteristic of the man—he never thought of sparing himself. It is sad that the world is ever selfish and has no way of caring for such men and providing that they use themselves with consideration and full effect: we respect genius but little until we can no longer use it. Some day, when work such as Rowe's is described in readable form, the walls of ignorance will be shattered and the wondrous beauty of the lowly organisms of which chalk is composed will be made manifest. Our present indifference to geology is little short of criminal, seeing that it is the story of our earth.

HENRY E. ARMSTRONG.

REV. F. D. MORICE.

THE Rev. Francis David Morice, well known as an authority on certain families of Hymenoptera, died at Woking in his seventy-eighth year, on September 23. Educated at Winchester, from which he passed in 1866 to New College, Oxford, he gained high distinction as a classical scholar, and in 1874 was appointed a master at Rugby under Dr. Jex-Blake. Here he remained for twenty years, retiring ultimately in 1894 to Woking, where he took a house next to his great friend Edward Saunders, and devoted himself to entomological research.

During the latter half of the years at Rugby, Mr. Morice had frequently consulted Saunders regarding his captures of local bees and wasps. The results were published from time to time (1888-92) in the *Report of the School Natural History Society*. From this time until recently Mr. Morice made numerous contributions to the literature of his subject, at first dealing mainly with the chrysidids (cuckoo wasps), aculeates, and fossiores, but latterly confining himself almost

solely to the Tenthredinidæ (saw-flies). Here, probably, his most valuable work was done in his careful tabulation of British native species (1903-16). His conclusions were arrived at only after full discussions with continental students and an exchange of material, and it had long been his wish to gather his scattered papers in monographic form. But he had barely begun this revision when his death occurred.

Mr. Morice wielded a considerable influence, both among British and continental Hymenopterists. His knowledge of the palæarctic non-parasitic Hymenoptera, and of their distribution, was comprehensive and exact, and he had besides made several specialised studies, e.g. on the structure of the terebra in saw-flies. In nomenclatural discussion also his opinions were valuable, backed as they were by a sound scholarship, aware not merely of the rules but also of the elasticity in practice of classical usage. He will be remembered, however, chiefly as a consultant and helper of younger workers. A constant stream of collections, small and great, found its way to Woking for identification, and the work was never refused.

Mr. Morice joined the Entomological Society in 1889, and became its president in 1911. He was a regular attendant at entomological gatherings, and so recently as July of last year was present at the third International Entomological Congress held at Zurich; for, to the end, he greatly enjoyed the society of his fellow-workers. He also spent much time as a voluntary worker on the British Museum collections at South Kensington, to which institution he presented the important British collection formed by Edward Saunders. His own collection he bequeathed to Oxford.

J. W.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Mr. G. W. Lamplugh, F.R.S., lately assistant director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and president in 1918-20 of the Geological Society, on October 9, aged sixty-seven years.

Major W. E. Marshall, Principal Medical Officer of Health to the Sudan Defence Force, formerly an assistant bacteriologist at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, on September 24.

Mr. H. W. Page, consulting surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, London, past president of the Neurological Society of London, and the author of numerous contributions to medical and surgical literature, on September 9, in his eighty-first year.

News and Views.

DURING the recent Church Congress at Southport, one day was largely engaged with discussion on the 'religion and science' issue. The most notable utterances were a sermon by Dr. Lang, the Archbishop of York, and a paper written by the late Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool, the distinguished pathologist Dr. Adami, whose recent death was a grave loss to medical science. Dr. Lang directed attention to the change of outlook in contemporary science, which "is beginning to ask questions about fundamental presuppositions hitherto taken for granted, about the meaning of the universe as a whole." Science, in other words, seems to be becoming more philosophical. The Archbishop then

made a strong plea that this new orientation in science should be met, on the part of the Church, by "an attitude of the fullest sympathy and trust." "The Church will not merely be detached. Its members will be ready to accept whatever truths in the region of natural science or historical criticism seem to be really established, and to welcome them as new revelations of the divine working." This must rank as a really significant utterance, and, if it speaks for the Church of England as a whole, is a most hopeful sign of the times.

DR. ADAMI'S paper to the Church Congress outlined the attitude of the man of science towards faith and